There is no cauſe *wherefore* we ſhould think God more deſirous to manifeſt his favour by temporal bleſſings towards them than towards us. *Hooker.*

Can ye alledge any juſt cauſe *wherefore* abſolutely ye ſhould not condeſcend, in this controverſy, to have your judgment over-ruled by ſome ſuch definitive ſentence? *Hooker.*

Shall I tell you why?
——Ay, ſir, and *wherefore*; for, they ſay, every why hath a *wherefore*. *Shak. Comedy of Errours.*

2. For what reaſon?

Wherefore gaze this goodly company,
As if they ſaw ſome wond'rous monument? *Shakeſpeare.*
O *wherefore* was my birth from heav'n foretold
Twice by an angel? *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

WHEREI'N. *adv.* [*where* and *in.*] In which.

Whenever yet was your appeal denied?
Wherein have you been galled by the king? *Shakeſ. H. VI.*

Try waters by weight, wherein you may find ſome difference, and the lighter account the better. *Bacon.*

Heav'n
Is as the book of God before thee ſet,
Wherein to read his wond'rous works. *Milton.*

Too ſoon for us the circling hours
This dreaded time have compaſt, *wherein* we
Muſt bide the ſtroke of that long threaten'd wound. *Milton.*

This the happy morn
Wherein the ſon of heav'n's eternal king,
Our great redemption from above did bring! *Milton.*

Had they been treated with more kindneſs, and their queſtions anſwered, they would have taken more pleaſure in improving their knowledge, *wherein* there would be ſtill newneſs. *Locke.*

There are times *wherein* a man ought to be cautious as well as innocent. *Swift.*

WHEREI'NTO. *adv.* [*where* and *into.*] Into which.

Where's the palace, *whereinto* foul things
Sometimes intrude not? *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Another diſeaſe is the putting forth of wild oats, *whereinto* corn oftentimes degenerates. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

My ſubject does not oblige me to point forth the place *whereinto* this water is now retreated. *Woodward.*

Their treaty was finiſhed, *wherein* I did them ſeveral good offices, by the credit I now had at court, and they made me a viſit. *Gulliver's Travels.*

WHE'RENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *where.*] Ubiety.

A point hath no dimenſions, but only a *whereneſs*, and is next to nothing. *Grew's Coſmol.*

WHEREO'F. *adv.* [*where* and *of.*] Of which.

A thing *whereof* the church hath, ever ſithence the firſt beginning, reaped ſingular commodity. *Hooker.*

How this world, when and *whereof* created. *Milton.*

I do not find the certain numbers *whereof* their armies did conſiſt. *Davies on Ireland.*

'Tis not very probable that I ſhould ſucceed in ſuch a project, *whereof* I have not had the leaſt hint from any of my predeceſſors, the poets. *Dryden.*

WHEREO'N. *adv.* [*where* and *on.*] On which.

As for thoſe things *whereon*, or elſe wherewith, ſuperſtition worketh, polluted they are by ſuch abuſe. *Hooker.*

Infected be the air *whereon* they ride. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

So looks the ſtrand, *whereon* th' imperious flood
Hath left a witneſs'd uſurpation. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

He lik'd the ground *whereon* ſhe trod. *Milton.*

WHE'RESO.
WHERESOE'VER. } *adv.* [*where* and *ſoever.*] In what place ſoever.

That ſhort revenge the man may overtake,
Whereſo he be, and ſoon upon him light. *Fairy Queen.*

Poor naked wretches, *whereſoe'er* you are,
That bide the pelting of this pitileſs ſtorm,
How ſhall your houſeleſs heads defend you
From ſeaſons ſuch as theſe? *Shak. King Lear.*

He oft
Frequented their aſſemblies, *whereſo* met. *Milt. Parad. Loſt.*

Can miſery no place of ſafety know?
The noiſe purſues me *whereſoe'er* I go. *Dryden.*

WHERETO'.
WHEREUNTO'. } *adv.* [*where* and *to*, or *unto.*] To which.

She bringeth forth no kind of creature, *whereto* ſhe is wanting in that which is needful. *Hooker.*

What Scripture doth plainly deliver, to that the firſt place both of credit and obedience is due; the next *whereunto* is whatſoever any man can neceſſarily conclude by force of reaſon: after theſe, the voice of the church ſucceedeth. *Hooker.*

I hold an old accuſtom'd feaſt,
Whereto I have invited many a gueſt. *Shak. Rom. and Jul.*

Whereto th' Almighty anſwer'd, not diſpleas'd. *Milton.*

WHEREUPO'N. *n. ſ.* [*where* and *upon.*] Upon which.

The townſmen mutinied, and ſent to Eſſex; *whereupon* he came thither. *Clarendon.*

Whereupon there had riſen a general war betwixt them, if the earl of Deſmond had not been ſent into England. *Davies on Ireland.*

WHEREWI'TH.
WHEREWITHA'L. } *adv.* [*where* and *with*, or *withal.*] With which.

As for thoſe things *wherewith* ſuperſtition worketh, polluted they are. *Hooker.*

Her bliſs is all in pleaſure and delight,
Wherewith ſhe makes her lovers drunken. *Fairy Queen.*

Northumberland, thou ladder *wherewithal*
The mounting Bolingbroke aſcends my throne. *Shakeſp.*

In regard of the troubles *wherewith* this king was diſtreſſed in England, this army was not of ſufficient ſtrength to make an entire conqueſt of Ireland. *Davies on Ireland.*

The builders of Babel, ſtill with vain deſign,
New Babels, had they *wherewithal*, would build. *Milton.*

You will have patience with a debtor, who has an inclination to pay you his obligations, if he had *wherewithal* ready about him. *Wycherley.*

The frequency, warmth and affection, *wherewith* they are propoſed. *Rogers's Sermons.*

But it is impoſſible for a man, who openly declares againſt religion, to give any reaſonable ſecurity that he will not be falſe and cruel, whenever a temptation offers, which he values more than he does the power *wherewith* he was truſted? *Swift.*

To WHE'RRET. *v. a.* [Corrupted, I ſuppoſe, from *ferret.*]

1. To hurry; to trouble; to teaze. A low colloquial word.
2. To give a box on the ear. *Ainſworth.*

WHE'RRY. *n. ſ.* [Of uncertain derivation.] A light boat uſed on rivers.

And falling down into a lake,
Which him up to the neck doth take,
His fury ſomewhat it doth ſlake,
He calleth for a ferry;
What was his club he made his boat,
And in his oaken cup doth float,
As ſafe as in a *wherry*. *Drayton's Nymphid.*

Let the veſſel ſplit on ſhelves,
With the freight enrich themſelves:
Safe within my little *wherry*,
All their madneſs makes me merry. *Swift.*

To WHET. *v. a.* [hƿettan, Saxon; *wetten*, Dutch.]

1. To ſharpen by attrition.

Fool, thou *whet'ſt* a knife to kill thyſelf. *Shakeſp. R. III.*

Thou hid'ſt a thouſand daggers in thy thoughts,
Which thou haſt *whetted* on thy ſtony heart,
To ſtab at half an hour of my frail life. *Shakeſ. H. IV.*

This viſitation
Is but to *whet* thy almoſt blunted purpoſe. *Shak. Hamlet.*

Unſophiſticated vitriol, rubbed on the *whetted* blade of a knife, will not impart its colour. *Boyle.*

There is the Roman ſlave *whetting* his knife, and liſtening. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Eloquence, ſmooth and cutting, is like a razor *whetted* with oil. *Swift.*

2. To edge; to make angry or acrimonious.

Peace, good queen;
O *whet* not on theſe too too furious peers;
For bleſſed are the peace-makers. *Shakeſp. H. VI.*

Since Caſſius firſt did *whet* me againſt Cæſar,
I have not ſlept. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

I will *whet* on the king. *Shak. King John.*

He favoured the Chriſtian merchants; and the more to *whet* him forwards, the baſſa had cunningly inſinuated into his acquaintance one Mulearabe. *Knolles.*

Let not thy deep bitterneſs beget
Careleſs deſpair in me; for that will *whet*
My mind to ſcorn. *Donne.*

The cauſe why onions, ſalt, and pepper, in baked meats, move appetite, is by vellication of thoſe nerves; for motion *whetteth*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

A diſpoſition in the king began to be diſcovered, which, nouriſhed and *whetted* on by bad counſellors, proved the blot of his times; which was the cruſhing treaſure out of his ſubjects purſes, by penal laws. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

'Tis a ſad contemplation, that we ſhould ſacrifice the church's peace to the *whetting* and inflaming of a little vain curioſity. *Decay of Piety.*

Great contemporaries *whet* and cultivate each other. *Dryd.*

Himſelf invented firſt the ſhining ſhare,
And *whetted* human induſtry by care;
Nor ſuffer'd ſloth to ruſt his active reign. *Dryden's Georg.*

WHET. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of ſharpening.
2. Any thing that makes hungry, as a dram.

An iv'ry table is a certain *whet*;
You would not think how heartily he'll eat. *Dryden.*

He aſſiſted at four hundred bowls of punch, not to mention ſips, drams, and *whets*. *Spectator.*

WHE'THER. *adv.* [hƿæðer, Saxon.] A particle expreſſing one part of a disjunctive queſtion in oppoſition to the other.

As they, ſo we have likewiſe a publick form, how to ſerve God both morning and evening, *whether* ſermons may be had or no. *Hooker.*

Reſolve *whether* you will or no. *Shakeſ. Rich. III.*

Perkins's three counſellors regiſtered themſelves ſanctuarymen; and *whether* upon pardon obtained, or continuance within the privilege, they were not proceeded with. *Bacon.*

If we adjoin to the lords, *whether* they prevail or not, we engulph ourſelves into aſſured danger. *Hayward.*

Then did'ſt thou found that order, *whether* love
Or victory thy royal thoughts did move,
Each was a noble cauſe. *Denham.*

Epictetus forbids a man, on ſuch an occaſion, to conſult with the oracle *whether* he ſhould do it or no, it being neceſſary to be done. *Decay of Piety.*

Whether by health or ſickneſs, life or death, mercy is ſtill contriving and carrying on the ſpiritual good of all who love God. *South's Sermons.*

This aſſiſtance is only offered to men, and not forced upon them, *whether* they will or no. *Tillotſon.*

When our foreign trade exceeds our exportation of commodities, our money muſt go to pay our debts, *whether* melted or not. *Locke.*

Whether it be that the richeſt of theſe diſcoveries fall not into the pope's hands, or for ſome other reaſon, the prince of Farneſe will keep this ſeat from being turned up, 'till one of his own family is in the chair. *Addiſon on Italy.*

WHE'THER. *pronoun.* Which of two.

Whither when they came, they fell at words
Whether of them ſhould be the lord of lords. *Hubberd's Tale.*

Whether of them twain did the will of his father? *Mat.* xxi.

Whether is more beneficial, that we ſhould have the ſame yearly quantity of heat diſtributed equally, or a greater ſhare in Summer, and in Winter a leſs? *Bentley.*

Let them take *whether* they will: if they deduce all animals from ſingle pairs, even to make the ſecond of a pair, is to write after a copy. *Bentley.*

WHE'TSTONE. *n. ſ.* [*whet* and *ſtone.*] Stone on which any thing is whetted, or rubbed to make it ſharp.

The minds of the afflicted do never think they have fully conceived the weight or meaſure of their own woe: they uſe their affection as a *whetſtone* both to wit and memory. *Hooker.*

What avail'd her reſolution chaſte,
Whoſe ſobereſt looks were *whetſtones* to deſire? *Fairfax.*

Whom the *whetſtone* ſharps to eat,
And cry, milſtones are good meat. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Diligence is to the underſtanding as the *whetſtone* to the razor; but the will is the hand, that muſt apply the one to the other. *South.*

A *whetſtone* is not an inſtrument to carve with; but it ſharpens thoſe that do. *Shakeſpeare Illuſtrated.*

WHE'TTER. *n. ſ.* [from *whet.*] One that whets or ſharpens.

Love and enmity are notable *whetters* and quickeners of the ſpirit of life in all animals. *More.*

WHEY. *n. ſ.* [hƿæg, Saxon; *wey*, Dutch.]

1. The thin or ſerous part of milk, from which the oleoſe or grumous part is ſeparated.

I'll make you feed on curds and *whey*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Milk is nothing but blood turned white, by being diluted with a greater quantity of ſerum or *whey* in the glandules of the breaſt. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

2. It is uſed of any thing white and thin.

Thoſe linnen cheeks of thine
Are counſellors to fear. What, ſoldiers *whey* face! *Shakeſ.*

WHE'YEY.
WHE'YISH. } *adj.* [from *whey.*] Partaking of whey; reſembling whey.

Thoſe medicines, being opening and piercing, fortify the operation of the liver, in ſending down the *wheyey* part of the blood to the reins. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

He that quaffs
Such *wheyiſh* liquors, oft with cholick pangs
He'll roar. *Philips.*

WHICH. *pron.* [hƿilc, Saxon; *welk*, Dutch.]

1. The pronoun relative; relating to things.

The apoſtles term it the pledge of our heavenly inheritance, ſometimes the handſel or earneſt of that *which* is to come. *Hooker, b.* v.

Do they not blaſpheme that worthy name, by the *which* ye are called? *Ja.* ii. 7.

In deſtructions by deluge, the remnant *which* hap to be reſerved are ignorant. *Bacon.*

To *which* their want of judging abilities, add alſo their want of opportunity to apply to ſuch a ſerious conſideration as may let them into the true goodneſs and evil of things, *which* are qualities *which* ſeldom diſplay themſelves to the firſt view. *South's Sermons.*

The queen of furies by their ſide is ſet,
And ſnatches from their mouths th' untaſted meat,
Which, if they touch, her hiſſing ſnakes ſhe rears. *Dryden.*

After the ſeveral earths, conſider the parts of the ſurface of this globe *which* is barren, as ſand and rocks. *Locke.*

2. It formerly was uſed for *who*, and related likewiſe to perſons: as in the firſt words of the Lord's prayer.

The Almighty, *which* giveth wiſdom to whomſoever it pleaſeth him, did, for the good of his church, ſtay thoſe eager affections. *Hooker.*

Do you hear, ſir, of a battle?
——Every one hears that,
Which can diſtinguiſh ſound. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Had I been there, *which* am a ſilly woman,
The ſoldiers ſhould have toſs'd me on their pikes,
Before I would have granted to that act. *Shakeſp. H. VI.*

3. The genitive of *which*, as well as of *who*, is *whoſe*; but *whoſe*, as derived from *which*, is ſcarcely uſed but in poetry.

Of man's firſt diſobedience, and the fruit
Of that forbidden tree, *whoſe* mortal taſte. *Milton.*

4. It is ſometimes a demonſtrative: as, take *which* you will.

What is the night?
—Almoſt at odds with morning, *which* is *which*. *Shakeſp.*

5. It is ſometimes an interrogative: as, *which* is the man.

Two fair twins,
The puzzled ſtrangers *which* is *which* enquire. *Tickel.*

WHI'CHSOEVER. *pron.* [*which* and *ſoever.*] Whether one or the other.

Whichſoever of theſe he takes, and how often ſoever he doubles it, he finds that he is not one jot nearer the end of ſuch addition than at firſt ſetting out. *Locke.*

WHIFF. *n. ſ.* [*chwyth*, Welſh.] A blaſt; a puff of wind.

Pyrrhus at Priam drives, in rage ſtrikes wide;
But with the *whiff* and wind of his fell ſword,
Th' unnerved father falls. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Who,
If ſome unſav'ry *whiff* betray the crime,
Invents a quarrel ſtraight. *Dryden.*

Three pipes after dinner he conſtantly ſmokes,
And ſeaſons his *whiffs* with impertinent jokes. *Prior.*

Nick pulled out a boatſwain's whiſtle: upon the firſt *whiff* the tradeſmen came jumping in. *Arbuthnot.*

To WHI'FFLE. *v. n.* [from *whiff.*] To move inconſtantly, as if driven by a puff of wind.

Nothing is more familiar than for a *whiffling* fop, that has not one grain of the ſenſe of a man of honour, to play the hero. *L'Eſtrange.*

A perſon of a *whiffling* and unſteady turn of mind cannot keep cloſe to a point of controverſy, but wanders from it perpetually. *Watts.*

Was our reaſon given, to be thus puff'd about,
Like a dry leaf, an idle ſtraw, a feather,
The ſport of ev'ry *whiffling* blaſt that blows? *Rowe.*

WHI'FFLER. *n. ſ.* [from *whiffle.*]

1. One that blows ſtrongly.

The beach
Pales in the flood with men, with wives and boys,
Whoſe ſhouts and claps out-voice the deep-mouth'd ſea,
Which, like a mighty *whiffler* 'fore the king,
Seems to prepare his way. *Shak. Henry V.*

2. One of no conſequence; one moved with a whiff or puff.

Our fine young ladies retain in their ſervice a great number of ſupernumerary and inſignificant fellows, which they uſe like *whifflers*, and commonly call ſhoeing-horns. *Spectator.*

Every *whiffler* in a laced coat, who frequents the chocolate-houſe, ſhall talk of the conſtitution. *Swift.*

WHIG. *n. ſ.* [hƿæg, Saxon.]

1. Whey.
2. The name of a faction.

The ſouthweſt counties of Scotland have ſeldom corn enough to ſerve them round the year; and the northern parts producing more than they need, thoſe in the weſt come in the Summer to buy at Leith the ſtores that come from the north; and from a word, whiggam, uſed in driving their horſes, all that drove were called the whiggamors, and ſhorter the *whiggs*. Now in that year before the news came down of duke Hamilton's defeat, the miniſters animated their people to riſe and march to Edinburgh; and they came up marching on the head of their pariſhes with an unheard-of fury, praying and preaching all the way as they came. The marquis of Argyle and his party came and headed them, they being about ſix thouſand. This was called the whiggamor's inroad; and ever after that, all that oppoſed the court came in contempt to be called *whigs*: and from Scotland the word was brought into England, where it is now one of our unhappy terms of diſunion. *Burnet.*

Whoever has a true value for church and ſtate, ſhould avoid the extremes of *whig* for the ſake of the former, and the extremes of tory on the account of the latter. *Swift.*

WHI'GGISH. *adj.* [from *whig.*] Relating to the whigs.

She'll prove herſelf a tory plain,
From principles the whigs maintain;
And, to defend the *whiggiſh* cauſe,
Her topicks from the tories draws. *Swift.*

WHI'GGISM. *n. ſ.* [from *whig.*] The notions of a whig.

I could quote paſſages from fifty pamphlets, wholly made up of *whiggiſm* and atheiſm. *Swift.*

WHILE. *n. ſ.* [*weil*, German; hƿile, Saxon.] Time; ſpace of time.

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